Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, 24 JULY, 1830. [NUMBER 77.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On Thursday, the 29th of this month, will be produced with appropriate Scenery, Dresses and Decorations, the Opera of

GUY MANNERING ;

[redacted] course of the piece the following [redacted] Duetts, &c. will be introdu-

[redacted] whistles cold."

[redacted] the parson's

AIR.—

GLEE & [redacted] and Cro[redacted]

AIR.—"Scots [redacted]

DUETT.—"Without a companion what's life."

SERENADE.—"Come shining forth my dearest."

SONG.—"Follow him, nor danger fe ar."

GLEE & DANCE.—"Come fill the glsas."

FINALE.—"There's nae luck about the hose."

A new Song will also be introduced in substitution of "Be mine, dear maid."

After the Opera the admired Petit-comedy of

CHARLES THE SECOND.

OR

THE MERRY MONARCH.

Tickets and Places may be had at the Theatre on Wednesday the 28th and Thursday the 29th instant.

Boxes.....	Rs 8	Pit.....	Rs 6
Upper Boxes	4	Gallery.....	2

☞ The drama of *Fatality*, has been unavoidably postponed in consequence of the great length of the Opera, and the short time allowed for its preparation.

BOMBAY *PRICE CURRENT* AND *Commercial Register.*

THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY are respectfully informed that arrangements have been made to continue the publication of the above periodical for the benefit of the WIDOW of the late Editor and Proprietor.—

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to signify his intention of continuing his patronage to the work.—

It will be published once a fortnight as formerly, the first number to appear on Saturday 7th proximo.

Merchants and others at the Presidency wishing to Subscribe are requested to address their applications to "*The Editors of the Price Current*," care of the head PRINTER at the Gazette Office. To those residing at Outstations and Eastern Ports who formerly subscribed the usual number of Copies will be forwarded until counter orders are received.

Bombay, 24th July, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

THE

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	Rs 5	qr.
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks for 1830....	2	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds, do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading, do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

A CARD.

MR. J. ROSE, begs to acquaint the Gentlemen and public of Bombay, that he has commenced business as Gentlemen's shooting GAITER MAKER, where also Saddles and Harness will be neatly repaired. Any orders that he may be favoured with, will be carefully attended to, on the shortest notice, opposite the Moor-man's Tomb, No. 67, Small Colaba.

Coiaba, 24th July, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT the Gazette office, a few Copies of a Lithographed Form of Morning Reports for the Hon'ble Compy's Foot Artillery, ordered by a Gentleman of that Corps, and which have not been called for.—on Foolscap Paper.

THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

ALL orders for Work and Letters addressed to the PROPRIETOR of he above Press, are received and punctually attended to, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office.

FOR SALE

AT the Gazette Office, a few Copies of Lithographed BLANK PRICE CURRENTS, well adapted for Merchants Offices, during the non-publication of the "Bombay Price Current and Commercial Register."

PRICE PER DOZEN, Rs (3) THREE.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

NARRATIVE.

OF THE ACCIDENT WHICH HAPPENED TO H. M. S. SUCCESS, IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

On Saturday, the 28th November last, at daylight, we saw the land about Garden Island, (formerly called by the French Ile Bauche) and on approaching the entrance the sail was reduced to the top sails.

Adout 6 o'clock Capt. Jervoise, who had been on deck some time previous, asked the master of the ship, Mr. Milroy, if he felt quite sure he was right, and that as soon as the point (pointing with is glass to the south end of Carnac Island,) bore E. N. E, it would be time to haul up.

At this time he had an Azimuth Compass before him, and a chart of the place, which he made from the Surrey, at the time he was master of the same frigate, when Capt Stirling commanded her in 1827. He repeated his confidence in his present course, and added, there was no danger. Additional hands were then placed to look out at the jib-boom, and at the cat-heads, two leads were going constantly, hands by the anchor, and every body in his station.

At 7 o'clock he told the Captain it was now time to haul up, and scarcely were the sails trimmed when the ship struck about the centre, and almost immediately after her stern was fast on the reef. Capt. Jervoise immediately called out "let go the anchor," which was promptly obeyed; he then ordered the sails to be furled, and the top gallant masts and yards to be got on deck. The greatest order prevailed; every man was at his station, and but for the striking of the ship at intervals, it, might have been imagined that the usual duty was going on. Unfortunately the fluke of the first anchor broke, but immediately orders were given to let go the small bower, the chain of which was quickly snapped.

At this time the Master, who had been sent to sound returned and the stream anchor and cable was carried out to the southward, and another also belonging to H. M. S. Sulphur was laid out in the same direction, for the purpose of hauling the pinnaces of the two ships, with a spare anchor and cable, which was hung between them. When heaving on the spare anchor the cable parted being cut through by the rocks, the two streams parting at the same time The sheet anchor was instantly let go, which did not hold a second, both flukes being broken off at the crown. The ship's head was now forced to the northward having her stern exposed to the mercy of a strong south west sea breeze, with some swell, causing the ship to strike violently, making five feet water in an hour, and in this position she continued all this night without any anchor left.

In the same evening the bread, with some other of the provisions, with the three chronometers, were landed. The violent shocks now began to start the bolts, &c. and the water increased. The hands were put to the pumps, and by a exertion of human strength which might be supposed incredible, a steadiness, cheerfulness, and indeed a degree of enthusiasm, with a determination to save the ship if possible, they kept pumping forty-eight hours, changing every ten minutes. On the next day, the guns, provisions, powder, &c. were taken out and landed on the north west side of Pulo Caruac, on a small tongue of land, and by Monday every thing was clear from the ship. Fortunately in grapling the best bower anchor was hooked as well as the chain; that supplied by the Sulphur was also picked up, by men diving and bringing up the ends rove through the ring spliced. The carpenter, Mr. Lewis, was employed nearly the whole day in stopping the holes stove in the bows, and Tuesday afternoon by exertions which appeared to come from horses of enormous strength rather than from men, the ship was hove of about thirty feet. The pumps were kept going that night, and on Wednesday and Thursday by alternately pumping and warping she was safely anchored near the Sulphur, in Cockburn Sound, distant about 8 or 9 miles.

For the first eight and forty hours no one had his clothes off. Captain Jervoise did not once leave the deck, but continually encouraged and animated his ships' company by his presence, and by his directions. It is impossible to describe their enthusiasm, and their cheering each other with songs to the measure of the pumps. The greatest praise is due to the steady and courageous conduct of Mr. Yonge, the first Lieutenant, Mr. Littlehales, the 2d Lieutenant, and to Mr. Blackwood, who, though sick, insisted on doing his duty. Indeed to every other officer of the ship an equal tribute of applause is due.

Captain Jervoise addressed his men, and reminded them that the greatest exertions would alone save the ship. This seemed to excite an additional degree of enthusiasm, and amidst the loudest cheering and the strongest exertions they returned to the pumps, and vowed they would never quit the ship while she could swim.

To a stranger at a distance the whole might have been considered disorder and confusion, but every one knew his place—no one shrunk from his duty, and the greater and more appalling the danger appeared, the more cheerful and enthusiastic were the exertions of the whole.

The cordial co-operation of Capt. Dance, his officers and crew, was of essential service. It appeared that a little before seven o'clock of the morning on which the Success struck, his servant informed him that a large ship was coming in. He turned out and saw her dangerous position, and in the time he could give the order for an anchor and cable to be got ready she struck as he foresaw. In two hours he, with two boats, anchor and cable, was alongside, and continued his exertions till the last.

In the evening he despatched the news to Lieutenant Governor Stirling, residing at Perth on Swan River, about 20 miles distant, who repaired on board his old ship on Monday morning, and remained with Capt. Jervoise all night. His kindness and offers of assistance were much felt by all, and having once commanded with many of the same crew, he expressed to Capt. Jervoise that if the ability, exertion and good discipline he then observed could effect her safety, there could be no doubt of the result, and which was happily proved.

On friday the 4th December, at the request of Capt. Jervoise, Divine Service, with thanksgiving to Almighty God for the mercies vouchsafed on this awful occasion, were offered up on the quarter deck of the Success in the presence of himself, his officers, and the ship's company, whose feelings on the occasion evinced, that whilst in the execution of ther duty they knew how to go through it they yet felt that but for a more Omnipotent aid than their own streugth, all would have been lost.

Western Australia, Jan. 11, 1830.

CALCUTTA.

Sylhet Frontier.—We have much pleasure in announcing to our Readers the gratifying fact, and to congratulate them accordingly—of the public buildings for the Sanatirium at Chira Poongee, N. E. Frontier, being now nearly completed. A party of Invalid European Soldiers, we have heard, will shortly proceed to the spot. In order to give a general idea of the nature of the locality alluded to, we think it proper to republish, for the benefit of those who at the time might have either overlooked it, or not set it at all, a description of Chira Poongee, which appeared in this Journal, in the Month of May, 1827.

"We lately had occasion to notice the purpose of establishing a convalescent station, upon the high ground to the North of Sylhet. We have since been favoured with the following particulars of the intended site:—

It has been proposed, we understand, to erect two Bungalows. One on the mountains, near Asam, on the lands of Raja Tirath Sinh, the other on the Sylhet side, on the estate of Raja Dewan Sinh. It is to the latter, chiefly, that our notices apply

This station is at a place called Chira Punji, nearly twenty miles from Padua. The first two miles from the latter place, pass over the plain, through a jungle of low bushes, grass, and a few trees much of which has been cleared lately by the inhabitants of a Cosya village, recently settled in the direction. A gradual ascent then leads to the crest of a low range of hills, about three hundred feet above the plains along which a path proceeds, for about four miles to the westward. The track then having united with that from Parapunji, turns northward, and passes over a second range of hills, rather more steep and abrupt than the first, but perfectly practicable.

On the summit of this range, one thousand and three hundred feet above the plains, is Bairang Punji, a Cosya village, occupying a commanding position, but destitute of any other natural advantages, being surrounded by jungle and ill supplied with water.

On the side of the hills, are extensive plantations of beetle-nut trees, oranges, and jacks. The lime-stone quarries are seen in the vallies on either side of the road. On the north of Byrang, is a valley through which runs a water course, and along it are situated the villages of Neyandah, Sorkoolong, and Motang. The road passes through the latter, to the foot of the third ascent, termed Mahadeo ki Chartee, a winding and rather difficult pathway, cut in the side of the mountain, and rising to the height of a thousand feet, or two thousand and three hundred above Pandua. From the summit of this elevation, commences a table land, sloping upwards very gently to the north, and offering no difficulties that may not be very easily removed.

The pass of Mahadeo is paved, for the accommodation of foot passengers, and could scarcely be rendered available to cattle, without becoming less practicable to men. A cattle road, however, may be constructed, a short way to the east. From the Mohadeo pass, to the summit of the fourth bridge, three thousand and five hundred feet above Pandua, the distance is about two miles, thence to Moosmye, is a mile and a half, and from that to Chira Punji, about three miles, making a total distance of ten miles from Byrang. The altitude of Chira Punji, by Barometrical measurement, is four thousand and two hundred feet above the plains and by Trigonometrical survey, the height of the ridge, to the northward, is about four thousand and six hundred feet. That of the mountains to the north-east, appears to be still more considerable.

The country about Chira is open and undulating rising into gentle hillocks, and intersected by ravines in the bottom of which run shallow streams of clear water, forming occasionally falls over projecting points of rock. There are few trees, but some of the elevations produce a few slender bushes. Many of the European fruits are found wild, as the raspberry, the strawberry, the apple, and the plum. The fir tree is a native of these parts.

A fine nutritious short grass grows in abundance on the table land, and yields excellent pasture. The cattle are consequently, of a superior quality to those of the plains. The climate is temperate and agreeable. At a season, when the Thermometer at Pandura was 77° in the morning and 94° in the afternoon, it stood at Chira, at 60° morning and evening, and never exceeded 77° throughout the day. The natives are remarkable healthy.

One great advantage of the position is, the facility with which it may be reached, and with which all the conveniences and luxuries of life may be transported thither. Boats of the largest size may proceed from Sylhet to within three hours distance of Pandua, at all seasons, up the Soorma river—and from Pandua, a few hours will convey them to Chira Punji.

The estate of Chira Punji, is the property of Dewan Sinh, who has uniformly given great satisfaction to the British authorities. It does not extend much beyond the village of Chira, and includes the four villages mentioned above, as well as Sourang, to the east of Bairang and Moosmey, the residence of Mookum Rajah, a kinsman of Dewan Sinh, who holds a joint interest in some of the villages.

Our information of the site of the Bungalow on the Asam side, is less precise than the preceeding, and we have been able to collect only the following particulars:—It is within the territory of Tirath Sinh, usually known as the Dulla Rajah, which extends from the low land of Asam; some distance beyond Lungburee, and the chief town of which is Nungklow. The elevation of this latter, is about four thousand feet above the plains, the country is open, and the climate temperate and salubrious. The Rajah, some time since, agreed to co-operate in the construction of a road, practicable for elephants and cattle, and the Chiefs of the adjoining districts, as far as to Chira Punji, had also expressed their concurrence. By the construction of a road, therefore, on the Sylhet side, to that station, the communication between Asam and Sylhet, will be maintained with every attainable facility."—*Govt. Gaz., June 28.*

We are sorry, on our own account, but because it is calculated to disturb the unanimity of sentiment we had hoped to see prevailling with respect to the object of the recent Steam Meeting, that a contemporary parer should have conceived it proper or useful in an article which we quote, to cast a most unmanly and ungenerous reflection on the integrity of our Reporter, because his recollections do not concur with those of the Chairman of the Committee, and several other gentlemen. It was not our wish or intention to have said a word on the subject of the corrections, which our Reporter has published on respectable authority; but we feel it now imperative on us to say that we have no recollection whatever of any motion as to who should vote or who should not vote being put to the meeting, or the sense of the meeting being taken upon it by a *show of hands*. Two other gentlemen who were at the meeting, one who was himself a subscriber, have declared to us that they also do not recollect it; and the Editor of the *India Gazette* is in the same predicament. That there was some talk on the subject we recollect, and we think also, that the second resolution was understood to be put only to subscribers; but any taking of the sense of the Meeting by a show of hands, as to who should or who should not vote, we repeat we do not recollect although we are not as all on that ground disposed to doubt that the sense of the Meet-

ing was so taken on the question; for if any gentleman were to assure us positively that a statue had been voted to Mr. Waghorn we could not venture to contradict him. It is very possible that what we suppose to be the second Resolution carried by a show of hands may have been the question of who was to vote. We will not take upon ourselves to say it was *not* but what we wish to urge on public attention is the injustice of ascribing to unworthy motives, the omission of that. as to the occurrence of which there is still a difference of opinion, at a Meeting remarkable for the confusion which prevailed at it.

As for the attack upon ourselves we repeat that we had the authority of Sir John Hayes the Chairman of the Committee, for the belief on which we acted of our right to vote and we have that gentleman's express sanction thus to refer to him. If Sir John Hayes who called the Meeting and who declared it open to the votes of all were not authority on the occasion, who could have been? It is worthy of remark however, that no objection was made to the voting of non-subscribers on the first resolution, that Mr. Waghorn's explanation of the causes, was satisfactory —what causes? there was but one cause, the *non* remittance of the Steam Fund. What right had the non-subscribers to vote on any resolution involving that *fact* at *all*, if they could not vote the conduct of those who created this obstacle right or wrong? Again what right had they to vote their conduct *right* if they could not vote it *wrong*? yet the majority did this tacitly, impliedly beyond all question, for the resolution of censure was put to the entire Meeting without exception; and lastly, why are the Editors of the *India Gazette* and ourselves alone held up to public censure, as having taken active parts at the Meeting being *non*-subscribers? Was the Honorable Mr. Elliot, who from the beginning took a most active and useful part in the proceeding—was Mr. Greenlaw who did the same—were either of these gentlemen, we ask, subscribers? They were not, and if we misiake not they said so at the time? Why then was it more indecorous in the Editor of the *Gazette* or *Hurkaru*, to take a far humbler share in these proceedings? Mr. Secretary Prinsep indeed, who seconded the motion of Sir John Hayes that Mr. Smith should take] the Chair, with a kind manner which we shall not easily forget, when the question whether we were subscribers was put to us by the Chairman, and on our answering in the negative. instantly declared that he also was not a subscriber; but deeply as we felt and feel obliged to him for his kind intention, we must add, that we think he was to all intents and purposes a subscriber, being the representative of government.

It has been stated also, that we addressed the Meeting repeatedly, that we were an "active spokesman" on the occasion. We are not aware that we addressed the Meeting more than once, and that on an occasion when we were singled out by the Chairman in a manner that at the moment appeared to us very invidious, and which at least gave us a right to explain. not disputed by any person present. We merely allude to this as displaying the *animus* of our accuser; and not that we should think our addressing a public meeting a matter requiring apology or justification. We shall do so whenever we think proper at any Meeting we may attend. If we do it out of order or violate any rule of decorum it will be the fault of the Meeting. We now take our leave of this subject.

We understand that on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, several reductions are immediately to be carried into effect in the departments of the Secretary's Office, applicable. if we are rightly informed to the industrious uncovenented servants, some of whom are to have their salaries cut down, and others to be turned adrift without any provision. It is extremely easy to loll in a chair and decide on retrenchments of this kind, which take from one hardworking man his extra pudding on Sunday, and from another his very means of existence, leaving him and his family to the cold world's charity. and after all form not any expressible fraction per cent. On the public expenditure: it is equally easy by a stroke of one pen to consigu men to distress or to absolute want; but we hope and trust that before the supreme authority lends itself to recommendation or sanctions orders of this kind, it will pause to consider the justice and the humanity of the measure. We beheld with deep regret some of the retrenchments to which the Compony's regular servants have been objected. Some of them have appeared to us to be as unjust in principle as they were known to be distressing in their effects; but at least when the salary of the regular servant is reduced, he has still the certainty of rising to higher emoluments if he should live, and if his appointment be abolished he must receive another with an equal remuneration attached; but in very many cases where the poor uncovenanted servant's humble pittance is cut down, he can look no higher; the door of hope is closed on him for ever,& no merit; no industry, no exertion can bring him again within the reach of the original standard of his means, though the claims upon them perhaps yearly increasing. Is not this a consideration which should make a humane, nay, we will say a just Government, pause ere it orders such reductions; but still worse is the case of the helpless uncovenanted servant, altogether turned adrift. The private offices are closed against him, the years he has devoted to the government service have not qualified him to serve in them, nor tended to give him claims on those at the head of them; on the goverement alone they have given him a claim, and that government rejects him. If there be not something like injustice, and cruelty here, we know not a case between the State and its servants to which the term can apply; and what is the account of saving, for which a number of honest industrious men are to be thus turned adrift on the wide world. Let it be stated as an item in the grand account of the public expenditure, and let it be weighed against the considerations that oppose it. Would any respectable tradesman turn away a man who had served him faithfully several years to save a farthing per cent? Will the retrenchments of which we speak yield the 20th part of that per centage on the public expenditute? Yet for this paltry display of economy several worthy individuals with their families are to be reduced to difficulty or consigned to absolute want.

Our politicle readers may remember the outcry once raised in England when Ministry commenced a similar species of economy, by ordering the reductions of the salaries of some and the discharge of other Clerks of the Admiralty on whom the whole business of the office devolved. and who on salaries varying from £50, to £300 were perhaps doing more for the State in a week than the Lords Commissioners had done or could do in a year, for even the duty of giving directions fell chiefly on the Secretary, whose very style indeed indicated, that he considered the whole power of the office appertaining in effect to himself: yet we believe the extra Lord was retained at a Salary which would have paid the whole establishment of Clerks. We hope at least if retrenchments are to be persisted in here they will be conducted on principles more consonant to justice, humanity and common sense. What may be the expence of the Finance Committee itself? When are its labours as fatal to the interest, as those of the Sister *three* (we mean no *insinnations* as to old women of the male gender,) to the lives, of the lieges—when are their labors we ask, to have an end, and the curtailing she ers to be laid by? After the expiration of two years, a little information on these points might not be without its use.—*Bengal Hurkaru, July* 1.

Acounts, bearing date the 8th May have been received, announcing the safe arrival at Ava of the British Resident, who after proceeding as far as Prome, in that useful little vessel the *Diana* Steamer, (which returned to Moulmyne on the 19 h April,) went to Ava in seventeen days, which may be considered a good passage. Temporary houses were erected at convenient stages for the acommodation of the Resident and Escort. The general appearance of the country, between Rangoon and the Capital, did not give a very lively idea of general prosperity, or a thriving population —and on the whole, was much inferior in external appearance to Mergui and Tavoy, where orchards and gardens greet the eye. The Mission reached Ava on the 23d April—and the Resident was received with great attention and respect by a Deputation, consisting of two Woondocks, an Attenwoon, and two Tzaucedangees—who ushered him to the mansion appointed by the King for his accommodation.

On the forenoon of the 4th May, the British Resident proceeded in state to the Youmdau, where he was received by a high Council of Woongyees and Attenwoons, to whom he shewed his credentials, which gave great satisfaction. No day had been fixed for the presentation of the Resident to the King, in consequence of the temporary absence of His Majesty —the Queen—and almost the whole Court; who had proceeded some fifteen miles up the country, to escort from the quarry an immense block of marble, out of which was to be sculptured a gigantic statue of Guadama. In the forenoon of the 26th April, a most distinct and severe shock of Earthqua[illegible] had been experienced at Ava, and most [illegible] rushed out of their houses.

The appearance of the city, with [illegible] ception of the King's palaces and the Pagodas, has no great claims to admiration. The streets are regularly enough laid out, but the houses have mostly a mean exterior, and there is absent that bustle which can only be found where trade and commerce flourish.

Horticulture is, apparently, at a low ebb among the Burmans, for the only fruits and vegetables seen were love apples, inferior mangoes and pumpkins.—*Govt. Gaz. July*, 1.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 29th.—Bark Lady Munro, John Aiken, from Amherst Town 7th June.

— Brig Phœnix, J. Peirse, from Batavia 7th May, Singapore, Malacca, and last from Penang 8th June.

30. American Ship Timor, John Henry, from Boston 24th January, and Batavia 10th June.

— Brig Edward Barnett, H. Potter, from Rangoon 14th June.

— The English Ship David Clark. J. B. Viles, from London 9th March, and Madras 24th June.

Passengers per Bark Lady Munro.—Mrs. Aiken; Captain Alms, Deputy Judge Advocate General Moulmien; Ensign Bennet, H. M. 45th Regt.; George Sandys, Esq; Thomas Macfad, Esq.

Per Brig Phœnix.—W. Agnew, Esq. Merchant.

From Singapore.—Messrs. W. Inglis, M. Bonham, and W. Goldsmith.

From Penang.—Mr. Joseph Sutherland, Mariner.

Per David Clark, from London.—Miss Dunn; Mr. McDonald, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. Ellis and Waller, Cadet; Mr. Teimroth Danish, Civil Service,

DEPARTURES.—June 29th.—Ship William Glen Anderson, D. McMillan, for Cape of Good Hope.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At the Cathedral, on Monday the 28th June, by the Revd. W. Eales, A. M. William Grey Smyth. Esq. M. D. to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Doveton, of the Bengal Army.

At Calcutta, on the 30th June, Mr. E. C. Bolst, to Miss C. Rostan.

BIRTH.—At Allipore, on Monday, the 28th June, the Lady of R. O'Dowda, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Calcutta, on the 30th June, Mr. John Peach, aged 36 years.

MADRAS.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31.....	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29.....	Do.
New Ditto.....	½.....	Do.
Exchange.....	1 | 9,	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.—July 9th.—Brig Alliance, Capt. J. G. Pieres, from Colombo 19th Ultimo, and Pondichery 8th Instant.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....	at 6 months sight	1 | 9½
Bengal.....	at 30 days sight,	107 per 100
Madras.....	at 30 days sight	*a* 98 per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc.
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton £ 5. 10
China ..... Per Candy, 40 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

We have no Arrivals to anounce since our last, the Departures are as follows, the Brig *Colombia*, Wilson, to London, H. C. Ship *Edinburgh*, Bax, and Ship *Cavendish Bentinck*, Taylor to China.

We hear that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have appointed RICHARD JENKINS Esq. late Resident at Nagpore Provisional Member of Council for this Presidency. We forgot to mention in our last Paper when alluding to the newly appointed Governor, the Earl of CLARE, that he was to leave England in August overland, and therefore may be expected to arrive here in December next, it is rumoured that his appointment to this Government, is only preparatory to his taking his seat as Governor General at the Calcutta Council Board.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.---Lieut. G. Whichello, 9th Regt.
Lieut. A. Burnes, 21st Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.

DEPARTURES.—July 22d.—Brig Colombia, (Free Trader,) O W. Wilson Master, to London.

Do.---The H. C. Ship Edinburgh, Capt. H. Bax, to China.

Do.---Ship Cavendish Bentinck, D. R. Taylor, Master, to China.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Orwell, for China; Sir Charles Malcolm, and Ganges, for do.; Berwickshire, and Carron, for do.; Sunbury, and Asia Felix, for Bengal; Dadloy, for Siam.

ARAB.—Wootmany for Penang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Ships Berwickshire, and Orwell.
FREE TRADERS.—Ganges. and Royal George.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sunbury, Carron, Sir Charles Malcolm, Shaul Hamed, Dadloy, Asia Felix, and Samdany.
ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary, and Moonsory.
H. C. CRUIZERS.—Coote Clive. and Hastings,
PILOT VESSEL.—Nautilus.
STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, and Enterprize.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.—At Broach, on the 16th of June last, T. D. Finey, Esq. Superintendent of the Government Experimental Cotton Farm, in Guzerat.

Government Securities.

JUNE 20, 1830.

BUY.			SELL
Prem.			Prem.
26	0	Remittable.....	25 0 Prem.
Dis. 2	0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2 8 Dis
Dis. 0	12	New ditto.....	1 4 Dis.
4500	0	Bank of Bengal Share....4300	0 Dis.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	6	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills..	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5	0

English Extracts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*March* 15.

THE BUDGET.

The house having resolved into a committee of ways and means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he readily availed himself of that opportunity of representing to the house the view which his Majesty's government had taken of the financial business of the country. He did so not more in accordance with the wish of the house and of the country, than from the sense he entertained of the propriety of the course which he intended to pursue. Whilst, however, he admitted the distress which pressed upon certain classes of the community, he at the same time saw no cause for despair or despondency, nor did he see any reason to doubt the stability of the resources, and certainly no cause of premature alarm. He should at once proceed to the consideration of the subject which it was his peculiar duty to lay before parliament, first shortly adverting to the state of the revenue and expenditure of the last year. In estimating the revenue of 1829, he had taken it much lower than that of the perceding year. He then made an allowance of a probable defalcation in the revenue, notwithstanding which he estimated it at 51,341,000*l*. But it turned out that it had fallen from that amount about 560,000*l*. The difference was the consequence of a large appropriation, made differently from what had been at first contemplated either by him or by parliament. He alluded to a sum which had been taken into the circulation, namely, 130,000*l*. for the sale of the City Canal. This had not been applied as was originally intended, as revenue for the service of the year, but was expended in the payment of advances, In point of fact then the real reduction was 450,000*l*., and when the house would consider the occurrences since that period, and the particular circumstances under which the country was placed they would not find reason to pronounce his estimate as extravagant, or censure him for the anticipations which he had then formed. The defalcation had occurred on the article of malt, over which the deficiency of the harvest had the greatest control. He estimated there was to have been a falling off in the duty on that article of 600,000*l*. but it had fallen off 800.000*l*, In other articles of Excise there had been deficiencies; but in mentioning this, he [illegible] to guard the house against ent[illegible] notion that a decrease of duty [illegible] a decreased consumption of [illegible] On the article of tea [illegible] ciency of 13[illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] price of [illegible] ty, which, in consequ[illegible] [illegible] lessened the duty, whils[illegible] consumption increased; in some articles there had been an increase; in other articles there was a deficiency in the excise, as compared with the preceding years, of 1,500,000*l*. In the customs, there was a defalcation upon corn, in which a deduction was to be made from the estimate. If they turned to the estimate of the revenue for the last year, and looked at the productiveness of it, they will see matter of congratulation of no ordinary description. During that period the surplus applied in redemption of the debt was 2,590,000*l*., and that was not an imaginary surplus, made on the one side and none on the other, but an actual surplus, after payment of every sum for which this country was liable. In 1828, the house gave a sanction to a measure for coverting a permanent annuity into one for years or for lives; and when he submitted that measure to the house, he did so on the ground, rather that it would prove a convenience to the public than that it would be productive of any advantage to the revenue. But it will be found that whilst that measure relieved the country in one year of debt to the amount of 2,400,000*l*. it actually relieved it in the course of 30 years of an additional sum of 27,000,000*l*. (Hear, hear.) With these observations he proposed to enter upon the statement of the estimates for the ensuing year, and in doing so he claimed the indulgence of the house. He need not conceal from the house that among the many plans submitted to them, one was the imposition of a property tax; that subject received the fullest consideration, and the advantages and disadvantages of the measure with reference to other great measures having been maturely weighed, it was thought more advisable to resort to another mode of affording relief, than one which would only take the burthen off the shoulders of one class to transfer it to the shoulders of another class of the community. In considering what mode of relief would be best to adopt, his Majesty's government thought that would be most advisable which would give relief to the utmost possible extent to the lower orders of the agricultural and manufacturing classes, for upon those classes he believed taxation at the present moment most strongly pressed. In affording that relief, he also thought it his duty to consider what repeal of taxes would afford the greatest relief, and at the same time be the least proportionate diminution of revenue. Acting upon those considerations, it appeared to him, the tax which falls most heavily upon the lower classes of the people is the tax upon beer. (Cheers.) There was a period when beer, instead of being, as it has been of late years, looked upon by the working classes as the beverage of holidays and feast-days, was looked upon as a necessary of life, which could not be dispensed with at the tables of the peasantry. (Cheers.) And he trusted that the measure which he should have the honour of submitting to the consideration of the house, would restore to the people the daily enjoyment of that beverage, and in doing so would restore that which is of so much more importance, those habits of temperance and sobriety, which have in some measure been destroyed by the substitution of other beverages. (Hear.) Beer is heavily taxed for the purposes of government; for upon every quart of beer of the strength of London porter, the duty to government is about three farthings, and when the annual consumption of that article by each family is taken into consideration, it will appear that the repeal of this tax will operate in a way not at all inconsiderably beneficial to those more immediate classes whose relief is the subject of this measure. For more reasons than one it is desirable that the tax upon beer should be selected as the one to be repealed, as that tax presses unequally in its operation, for while it leaves the rich man, who is able to brew his own beer, entirely exempt from it. the duty and the expense of collecting it, which is not inconsiderable, when the complicated mode of collection is taken into

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consideration, fall exclusively upon those classes who may be not improperly called the exclusive consumers of that commodity. Indeed it is impossible to calculate the expense of the collection; and when he said that it is one-third of the duty paid to government, he could not think that he was exposing himself to a charge of exaggeration in that respect. Such being the fact, it must be clear that, although by the repeal of this tax the deficiency of duty to the revenue is only 3,000,000*l.*, yet the relief to the country will be little short of 4,500,000*l.* In considering this question, it was open for them to repeal the whole duty upon beer, which is what he proposed to do, (cheering), or to repeal the whole duty upon malt; or, by way of compromise, to repeal half the duty of each. He had resolved to adopt the first of these measures, because, by repealing the whole duty upon one article, they had got rid of the expense of collection, whilst, by repealing half the duty on each, they should continue the establishments for the collection of both, and very little, if any, reduce the expenses of them. Upon the London porter, one million of beer duty affects it to three times the degree that the duty on malt would; it stood therefore to sense that the removal of such a duty would afford a considerable relief, and by the FREE SALE OF BEER, would [illegible]LER in malt a much [illegible]modity; it [illegible] noxious [illegible] fore, to re[illegible]om the 10th of next [illegible] The reason for fixing that [illegible]e it will not be possible to bring the measure into operation till the period when the licenses are granted, for if government were to repeal the tax at the present moment, those who have paid their duties on large stocks would be considerable sufferers. By the reduction of the beer duty, he calculated on a material increase in the sale of that article. He at the same time proposed to remove the tax on cider, which amounted to between 25,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*, collected under circumstances of difficulty & oppression. There was also another thing which the remission of taxation would be most importantly felt, namely, on that of leather. It was his intention that the existing tax on leather should cease from the 5th of July of the present year. He was aware that the decrease in the revenue from the proposed reductions he intended to make would cause a decrease in the revenue of 3,400,000*l.* But this would not be the only relief to the country, as the estimates are prepared to show a reduction of five millions. In making these reductions in the estimates, government has been actuated by a desire to relieve the agriculturists and the manufacturing population, which are in the most distressed state. (Hear.) They have taken into account the loss of revenue by the reduction of these taxes, and prepared the estimates of the present year accordingly. And he would assure the house that what had already been done, and further, what he proposed to do, for the relief of the public burdens, is only an earnest of what the intentions of ministers are. (Cheers.) The repeal of the leather duty would take off about 340,000*l.* that on cider from 25 to 30,000*l.* which, with the repeal of 3,000,000*l.* on beer, would lessen on these articles the taxes to the amount of 3,400,000*l.*; but the relief might, in reality, be estimated at 5,000,000*l.* and what enhanced this species of relief was, that it was general, and not done indiscriminately. He next adverted to the duty upon stamps, and he estimated that these would amount to the same sum as those of last year, which was within 1,000*l.* of that of the preceding year, and as there has been no appearance of defalcation, he thought himself justified in taking it as that. He came now to the assessed taxes, which for two successive years have increased in amount, notwithstanding the difficulties of the country, which justified him in taking these jointly at 4,500,000*l.* which is within 4,000*l.* of last year's estimate. In the Post-office, he calculated there would be an increase of 20,000*l.* more than the estimate of last year, not from any increase in that department, but because there has been a diminution in the charges, which increased the net receipts to that amount. In the small branches of revenue there has been so little variation, that he took the amount at that of last year 2,000,000*l.* The miscellaneous estimates, including the unclaimed dividends, must be taken at a less amount than that of last year, because last year a payment was made from the consolidated fund of Ireland, which had been pounded in the exchequer, and which increased it beyond its fair proportion. He ought to say, however, that independently of the payment of this sum, these branches of revenue surpassed in amount those of antecedent years. He however took it at the amount of last year, which was 2,800,000*l.* The total estimate then for the present year amounted to 50,480,000*l.* The next point he came to was the expenditure. The first was the debt, the interest and management of which came to 25,670,400*l.* Gentlemen may be struck by the little difference between the two amounts, the interest of this and last year; but it would be recollected that last session an addition was made to the debt by the funding of exchequer bills. The next subject was, that of the permanent annuities, which amount to 2,220,000*l.* The next item is the interest on exchequer bills, which amount to 715,000*l.* The total charges of the interest on the debt upon all these is 29,000,000*l.* The next is the civil list and pensions, which are less than those of last year, by the reductions which have taken place, to the extent of 2,150,000*l.* The other branches of expenditure he estimated at 16,580,000*l.* taking the charges for the army, navy, civil list, &c. together with the interest of the debt at 47,812,000*l.* leaving a clear annual surplus of 2,667,000*l.* (Hear.) It must be borne in mind that, estimating surpluses of the former years, the payment of the annuities was included, but they are not so in the present instance, for he now regarded this as a clear surplus revenue, after paying all expenses. It was also the intention of government to have the stamp duties revised, consolidated, and assimilated, leaving the management with the Stamp-office in London, making the stamps of the three kingdoms of the same denomination and value. It was his intention to add a small additional tax on spirits. He should therefore propose to lay on spirits manufactured in Scotland and Ireland an additional duty of 2*d.* per gallon, the present excise duty being 2*s.* 10*d.* per gallon, which he proposed to increase to 3*s.* He also intended to propose an additional 1*s.* per gallon on British distilled spirits. By the repeal of the taxes on beer, cider, and leather, the surplus would not be more than two millions, which was less than he would wish to uphold, as it would be advantageous to the public creditor if applied to the reduction of the national debt, and it would serve to cover the [illegible]tions of the revenue. The nominal deficiency in the revenue in consequence of the repeal of these taxes would be 3,400,000*l.* To maintain the credit of the country he had no doubt but that he should make up the deficiency in the revenue, caused by the repeal of taxes now proposed, by reducing the interest of the Four per Cents. As he would on a future occasion state the plan which he proposed to adopt in offering holders of Four per Cents. stock of a less value, he should not at present enter into the particulars. Though government had made a reduction of one million in the estimates for this year, yet they had still the same disposition to make further reductions in the estimates for next year. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), looked for reductions not only in the establishments of the country at home, but also abroad. Ministers had discovered that great abuses had been practised in the management of the colonies. It was therefore their intention to endeavour to acquire real knowledge of the circumstances, expenditure, and revenue of them; and he had no doubt but that the result would give additional resources to this country. With respect to the superannuation list, he was of the same opinion now that he was of before the finance committee. In the last summer the Treasury had resolved that every person, on entering into office, should give up a certain portion of his salary, which portion should, after a time, govern the amount of the superannuation. He should submit the plan which he intended to propose in a committee, and he had no doubt but that the bill which he intended to bring in respecting these annuities would give satisfaction. There was one source, from which he expected much assistance in making up the deficiencies in the revenue, in consequence of the reductions which he now proposed, and that was in the augmentation which would take place in the remaining branches of the revenue, from the repeal of the duties on beer. (Hear.) If the surplus should not equal his sanguine expectations, next year he would apply to Parliament, who no doubt would assist him to make up the deficiencies in some other mode, in case there should be an unfavourable harvest. He had laboured to effect that which, in his opinion, was best adapted for the relief of those who were most distressed. There was a ray of light in the present times which indicated more happiness. If he was disappointed in his expectations he should deplore it, but he should never repent for having relieved the labouring classes, or for exposing himself to obloquy for effecting the reductions which he proposed. (The right hon gent. sat down amidst cheers from both sides of the house.)

Mr BARING observed that the right hon. gent. had not stated clearly the supplies from which he intended to draw his means of reduction of the public income on which he proposed that his reductions should operate. The right hon. gent. proposed a reduction of 3,400 000*l.*, and as his surplus was only 3,070,000*l.*, the nominal deficiency in the revenue next year would be 33,000*l.*, and to meet this deficiency, the right hon. gent. had no resource but in the probable augmentation of the revenue, and in the stamp department. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had swept away all surplus except what might be gained by the proposed reduction in the 4 per Cents. Mr. Pitt once said, that no man could ever have the boldness to repeal a law, meaning the sinking fund bill, which was to operate as a relief to the distresses of the people. Yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer came down to fritter away what Mr. Pitt looked on as a safeguard against the distresses of the people. Mr. Pitt's plan was, that whenever there was not a surplus to the proposed amount of the sinking fund, additional taxes should be imposed to make up the deficiency, the ultimate effect which would be to relieve the country from the debt; it would be like a gentleman wasting his property to pay his debts. In the present state of the country there should be a sinking fund of four or five millions at least; if this was properly kept up, it would convert the debt into terminable annuities. When the statements of the right hon. gent. shall have reached the public, they will say, "Is that all; are there to be no more reductions?" Without reference to the mode in which this was accomplished, the number of persons interested in the public funds was 1,370,000; the number of accounts kept at the Bank of England, on account of the national debt, was 274,823. These persons were generally the most intelligent part of the community; and if no petitions came from them, it was because they felt secure in the solvency of the nation. He looked on the statement of the right hon. gent. as hollow and unsafe; it gave the country no prospect of ever getting rid of the debt. The hon. member read an extract from a pamphlet lately published, proposing to raise the 4 per Cents. to 5 per Cents., giving 70*l.* in the latter for the 100*l.* of the former. This would effect a reduction in the national debt of 30 per cent. at once, which would more than counterbalance the increase of interest. He should not like to see a permanent financial system established in times of distress. He would be better pleased to see the right hon. gent. withstand the pressure of the moment, and come prepared hereafter to establish a permanent system of finance. The hon. member here read some extracts from a speech of Mr. Pitt's respecting the sinking fund, in 1796, wherein Mr. Pitt strongly urged the necessity of a sinking fund as the only means of meeting emergencies. The hon. member was sorry that the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not withstand the present pressure, which he hoped would be only temporary, and endeavour to support the sinking fund. France, American and Prussia, were reducing their debt; and was this to be the only country that would not endeavour to get rid of burdens? As it was, he thought the right hon. gent. had made a judicious selection in the reductions which he proposed; but instead of relieving the peasantry of the country by repealing the tax on beer, it was the tradesmen and mechanics in large towns who would chiefly benefit by that repeal. He looked on what were called war taxes as a bad system; suppose we went to war for six months only, we should undergo all the machinery of war a tax at a great expense. He, therefore, thought it would be better to borrow money for such occasions. He concluded by expressing the satisfaction with which he heard the speech of the right hon. gent, and he was sure the country would hear it with equal satisfaction. (Hear, hear.)

Lord ALTHORP thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made a good selection in the taxes which he proposed to reduce; but there were many other taxes which bore hard on the labouring classes, and which were not very productive to the revenue; such as the duties on tabacco, which ought to be got rid of.

Mr. ROBINSON spoke in favour of the proposition made to the house by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but thought that he ought to have gone much further; but as he had a motion relative to the reduction of taxation that pressed upon the poor, he should not advert to the subjects further upon that occasion.

Mr. HUME expressed his gratification at the statement made to the house by the right hon. Gen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; no tax was more pernicious than the tax upon beer, and he was satisfied that its reduction would be ultimately a saving to the country of 6,000,000*l.* instead of 3,000,000*l.* annually. By the reduction on leather, he was also of opinion that the public would reap considerable advantage, for by the regulations of the revenue, the manufacture of the article of leather was confined to a few monopolists. For making these reductions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; was deserving of great credit; but he thought the right hon. gent. might have gone farther without any fear of ill consequences arising to the revenue therefrom; for from the year 1816 up to 1825, a reduction of taxation had taken place to the extent of 9,236,000l., and yet the revenue of the last year was little more than a milion short of the amount produced in the year 1817. The duty upon coals and candles ought decidedly to be taken off. These taxes pressed heavily upon the people, and their aggragate amount exceeded 1,300,000l. If these duties were taken off, there would still be a surplus in the revenue of 700,000l., the Chancellor of the Exchequer having stated that after the reductions which he contemplated there would be still in the treasury 2,150,000l. There should also be a reduction of half a million upon the estimate for the army, navy, ordnance, &c. which reductions would be made up by the improved mode of collection adopted respecting the revenue and the other establishments.

Mr. BARCLAY said that the reduction of the tax upon beer would be a great advantage to the public; and now the brewers would have no objection to the beer trade being thrown open. (Hear.)

Mr. MABERLY also expressed himself gratified with the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The budget was, in his opinion, the best that had ever been brought before that house. Yet he thought the reductions had not been to the extent that they might have been.

Mr. BERNAL said, that while he could not withhold the expression of his satisfaction especting the proposed reductions, he must say that he thought the West India interest had been overlooked. Why should the duty on rum be 8*s* 6*d* in Ireland and Scotland, while that upon whisky was only 3*s*.? The duty on sugar too was enormous, and ought to be reduced.

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON, after complimenting the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the amount of taxation that had been reduced, said that the time had arrived when the system of taxation must be completely altered. A tax upon property had its advantages, but a tax upon capital would be more advantageous. He condemned the amount of duty chargeable upon policies on marine insurances; for a policy for which only 5*s* is charged there was a government duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* The consequence of this extravagant charge was, that the business of marine assurance had left this country altogether, and passed over to the Netherlands, where the insurance was effected without this tax being imposed. Upon a transaction of a guinea, there was a charge of 5*s.* government duty. The same observation would apply to policies of insurance respecting fire, where the government duty was actually 200 per cent, upon the policy. He was of opinion that the Four per Cents. ought not to be reduced for another year, for as reductions were generally contemplated in the funding system throughout Europe, at the present period, if it were not brought into operation here until the next year, there would in all probability be an influx of capital into the country, which would enable capitalists of this country to meet the reductions contemplated.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply, said, Mr. Baring must have misunderstood him, if he supposed that he did not contemplate a surplus in the revenue for 1831. What he said was this—it was an experiment that would give a limited surplus—not three million, as he could have wished, but certainly not less than 1,500,000*l.* He hoped by reducting the beer tax to place a barrier against the drinking of spirits.

Mr. BARING explained.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY did not think that the public would benefit by the reduction of the tax upon beer, and he hoped the people would not rest satisfied until they obtained a free trade in corn. The taxes ought to be reduced at least 12,000,000*l.*, and a tax laid upon property to meet reduction.

The resolutions relative to the reduction of the tax upon leather, beer, &c. and the increase of a shilling a-gallon duty upon all spirits, after the present 15th of March, was then put from the chair, and passed the house.

Mr. CALCRAFT proposed the third [illegible]ding of the East Retford bill.

Mr. HOBHOUSE moved that it be rea[illegible] day six months.

After a few words from Sir R. Wi[illegible] Mr. Fergusson, the house divided [illegible] numbers were. for the third read[illegible] against it, 83.—Majority for the [illegible]ding, 21.

Upon our return to the gall[illegible] Mr, O'CONNEEL addressing th[illegible] port of a clause to be intro[illegible] bill, directing that voting b[illegible] be adopted in the Hundre[illegible] He concluded by moving that a clause be add d to the bill, to the effect that if a poll be demanded, the sheriff shall take such poll by ballot.

Mr. HUME, in seconding the motion, said that, in the United States, 250,000 votes were taken by ballot without the slightest mark of riot, The votes there were taken by ballot.

The house divided, when there appeared, for the motion 29; against it, 175.—Majority against the motion, 146.

Lord LOWTHER moved the second reading of the Haymarket Removal bill,

Mr. W, SMITH said much disapprobation was expressed, not at the removal of the market, but as to the place to which it was porposed to remove it.

Lord LOWTHER said that in the original plans for Regent-street and the Regent's Park it was fixed that the market should be moved to the place named in the bill.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hobhouse

Lord LOWTHER said that the carriage-way from Pimlico-gate to Storey's-gate was in progress, but there would not be any opening from Waterloo-place into the park, as had been supposed.—Adjourned.—*Bell's. Mess., March 22.*

THE COUNTRY CURATE.

By the Author of the "Subaltern," and "The Chelsea Pensioner." 3 vols. London, 1830.

THERE is nothing remarkable in these volumes, except the quietness and simple purity of their diction. This may appear strange, when we mention that some of the tales of which they consist, indeed the greater portion of them, are upon wild and romantic subjects. But Mr. GLEIG'S imagination is chaste, and cannot be led into extravagant expression, even by the improbable or terrible. The sobriety of tone, neither elevated to eloquence, nor subdued to coldness, but preserving the mean between both, that characterized the *Subaltern*, unquestionably his best production, is here equally observed; but then the subjects less interesting, and the inartificial attraction loses something of its charm in the media through which it is condemned to pass. The tales in *the Country Curate* must be read attentively

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and apart from all other considerations for some time, before they will make any impression. The style wins upon the mind by degrees. It never startles by fine or ambitious passages.; but is, if we may so say, conversational, and even calm, when it is most calculated to produce excitement. It is in the progress of this kind of writing, and not in its isolated power, that it works off its effects.

The tales are either too long or too loose in their construction to admit of specimen extracts but we are tempted to make a place for the following, for the sake of an observation to which it naturally leads. It is a description, in the first person of the horrors of a lunatic asylum.

"A notion very generally prevails, that insane persons, at least during the paroxysms of insanity, are ignorant of all things which pass around them. The notion is not more common than erroneous. I have been the inhabitant of a cell for six long years—mad, raving, outrageously mad—and there occured not an event, either to myself or others, of which I was not perfectly aware at the time, and of which I retain not now the clearest recollection. I saw numbers of wretches, the slaves indeed of a way-ward fancy, but I never saw one who felt not that he was not where he ought to be, or where nature designed him to be. For myself I had no fancy. My sole desire, it is affirmed, was to destroy all that came within my reach, or to destroy myself—How was this prevented? You shall know.

"Having tried every other method in vain—having torn my back with the whip—subjected me to the restraint of a strait waistcoat—chained me down for days together to my crib—and finding, as it was affirmed, that I possessed craft enough to be calm till I was released, and only till then, the tyrants vented their spleen upon me thus. I recollect the occasion well. I had been for some time fastened by a long chain, which passing through a hole in the partition, enabled the keeper, by going into the next cell, to draw me close against the wall at pleasure. This he was in the habit of doing several times a-day, and then he lashed me till the exercise wearied his arm. If I had been violent before, such treatment of course increased my violence. I no sooner felt the chain tightened than I roared like a wild beast, and when the brute appeared, armed, as he invariably was, with a heavy cart-whip, I gnashed my teeth upon him in impotent fury. But I had my revenge. With the straw allowed me in lieu of my bed, I so stuffed the chain, that it could not be forced through the aperture. One morning, the wretch strove in vain to draw it up as usual; he failed, and trusting, I suppose, to the effect of habitual terror upon me, ventured to come within my reach, [illegible] was a glorious moment! I shrank up, as I was wont to do, into the corner, for the purpose of deceiving him, he followed, brandishing the whip, and prepared to strike. One moment I caught him within my clutch. Sir, I had no arms but my hands and feet, but they were potent. I caught him by the hair, and dashed his face, to the ground, and planted my knees strongly upon his shoulders, and bent his head back till the joints of the neck began to give way. Fortunately for him the struggle had been overheard, and assistance arrived just in time to save his worthless life.

"It was in consequence of that act that a new mode of restraint was exercised upon me. An iron collar was riveted round my neck, to which was attached a massive chain, only twelve inches in length. This was again made fast to a ring in a strong iron pillar, so framed that it could slide upwards or downwards; the pillar itself being built into the wall, and of the height of six feet. Round my body another iron girdle of vast strength was soldered, about two inches in width, attached to which were two circular projections, one on each side for the purpose of pinioning and restraining my arms. To keep the girdle in its place again, other bars crossed my shoulders, and were riveted to it both before and behind; whilst a couple of links connecting the collar with the shoulder-straps, and a couple of chains fastening the back-bars to the pillar—all power of moving head, hands, and arms, was taken away from me. Thus was I kept for four whole years. I could lie down, it is true, because my trough was placed close to the wall, and the ring in the pillar being made to slide, permitted me to stoop or stand upright. But when I did lie, it was only on my back, the sharp points in the girdle effectually hindering me from resting on my sides. Nor where the miscreants, contented with this. They chained my right leg to the trough, in order as they said, to guard against violence from kicking. Standing and lying were accordingly, the only changes of posture: I could not walk, for the chain which held me to the wall measured no more than twelve inches. My garments rotted from my back, and were replaced by a blanket; my food was half-dressed lumps of beef without salt, and potatoes; and then for my amusement—music, I had music—but it was the music of damned spirits—the howls and execrations of the furious—the laugh and shriek of the idiot; these were the only sounds to which I listened by day and by night, till my beard had grown to my chest, and the nails of my fingers were like the talons of an eagle."

All this was *once* true; but, except where the legislature has not yet penetrated, it is no longer so. There is no such system now pursued in the asylums for the insane. The moral treatment which is so beautifully laid down by TUKE in his description of the retreat, York, and, which is also so ably outlined by PINEL, has superseded the old and barbarous treatment that attempted to reach the mind by coercing the body.

The following extract, which we take from a story entitled "The Suicide," will sufficiently explain itself, and will serve as an examplar of the author's general manner.

Mr. Montague, after the expiration of two years, during which he had treated his wife with the most unbounded liberality and kindness, received, with extreme delight, the communication, that she expected, in the course of a few months, to present him with a pledge of their love. Nothing could be more unwearied than his attention to her during the most enlivening period of a young wife's existence. She never expressed a wish which he did not hasten to gratify; and as she happened to take a prodigious fancy to Windsor Forest (Captain Cecil's battalion chanced at this time to be quartered at Windsor), he hired an elegant cottage for her not far from the Castle, whither he hurried down, every day, at as early an hour as his business would allow him to leave town. Thus matters proceeded; till at length Eliza's days were accomplished, and she was delivered of a son.

At first, that is for four and-twenty hours after, she was pronounced by the medical attendants to be in as fair a way towards a recovery as could be wished; but at the expiration of that period a change greatly for the worse occurred. She was taken with a violent fever. This continuing unabated for two days, her life was wholly despaired of: and it was judged proper by the physician who saw her, that the fact should not be concealed either from Mr. Montague or herself. The former received the intelligence as a man of strong mind generally receives information of a calamity more terrible than any which could befall him; the latter listened to the declaration of the medical man like a person entranced. She gazed wildly in the face of the speaker, and after a moment or two of silence, during which the colour rushed to her cheeks, she raised herself, in spite of the fever, upon her elbow, and exclaimed, "Die! say you that I must die?—Oh no, no, no I cannot die—I am not fit to die—I will not die—I am too guilty, too wicked to die. Where is Edmund?—where are you, Montague? Come hither," and stretching out her attenuated hand towards him—"Come hither, that I may tell you how unworthy I have been of you. That child which you hold in your arms is not yours.—No; it is Cecil's child—Put it away! It is none of yours. You are dishonoured, and I———." Here her feelings overcame her, and she fainted.

The truth of this confession is soon too fully confirmed by the discovery of the betrayer's letters; but with the cowardice inherent in the guilty, he flies from the irritated husband. Then follows the catastrophe.

Contrary to all expectation, and now almost in opposition to her own wishes, Mrs. Montegue's illness took a favourable turn and she rat covered. But she recovered only to feel that her guilt was known to her husband—that all honourable persons deserted her—and that even her kind Mademoiselle Clemar had turned her back upon her, and was now loud in the condemnation of one so faithless to a doating husband. Nor did her punishment end here, As long as her health continued precarious, or even delicate, she was permitted to continue an inhabitant of the cottage at Windsor, but at the expiration of three months from her confinement, she received, from her husband's solicitor, an intimation, that that favour was no longer to be granted to her. She wrote to Mr. Montague, and, in the bitterness of humiliation and remorse, implored him to dispose of her as he would, and offered to remove to any spot where her persence might no longer sully the air which he breathed. The letter produced a powerful effect upon the mind of the unhappy man. It tempted him not, it is true, to forgive her offence, and to receive her back again to his house and to his bosom—for Mr. Montague, with all his good qualities, was too much a man of the world to dream for one instant of that—but it determined him not to prosecute the suit for a divorce, which he was preparing to commence, or cast her helpless and unaided upon the world.

An intimate friend of his happening to be by when the letter was delivered, he put it into his hands, and requested advice as to the best method of disposing of her; and, at the suggestion of that friend, he resolved to settle her in some remote part of the empire, and to allow her, whilst she continued there, enough to support her—not, indeed, in splendour, but in comfort. That friend was the proprietor of the cottage described in the first of these pages. He offered it to Mr. Montague, as one well adapted to such a purpose—the offer was accepted, and thither the lady was brought. Why Mr. Montague himself became her conductor, it is hard to say. Perhaps he was only desirous to see that the home allotted to her was such as she might not abhor; or, perhaps some feeling of latent fondness—something of that deep-rooted affection, whom which not even the sins or errors of its object are able wholly to efface—directed him. Be this, however, as it may, be himself conducted her from Windsor; and, with the degree of privacy and under the circumstances detailed above, conveyed her into Kent.

My tale is almost told, for what remains of it may be related in a very few words. The lady inhabited the cottage for four-and-twenty years; seeing no one, visited by no one, and apparently caring for no human being besides her son. Yet was the boy an object of care and anxiety to her to the last. As if Heaven itself had resolved to shower its severest judgments upon the adulteress, the off-spring of her guilty intercourse became not as other children are; he was an idiot. Deaf and dumb from his birth, the only sounds which he was ever known to utter, when in pain, a sharp and ear-cutting cry—when pleased, and in health, a sort of burr or hum, like that which the cockchafer emits as it passes your ear in the summer twilight. Nor was this all. Of his limbs he never obtained any perfect use; indeed, he was totally unable to walk, even after he had attained to manhood without assistance. Yet was the mother wrapped up in her child. She led him forth in the warm sunny days, and, placing him beside the rivulet, appeared to forget her own sorrows in the light of his unmeaning smile. No music was so sweet to her ear as his burr, when the balmy breezes passed over him. Indeed, if ever mother lived for a child, and for it alone, Eliza Montague may be said to have lived for her idiot-boy.

Thus was it with them, whilst he grew from the infant to the lad, and from the lad to the man. But the frame in which his feeble mind was deposited, proved not less feeble than the mind itself. He was not formed for [illegible] days; and, ere his youth had passed, decay [illegible] her finger over him. He drooped and faded, year by year, month by month, and at last day by day. Nor did his mother intermit those attentions by his sick bed, which she so faithfully bestowed upon him whilst in health. No one approached his couch except herself and the medical attendant. The most painted and loathsome offices she discharged towards him with her own hands; and as the catastrophe drew near, she shut herself up in the apartment beside him never quitting it either by night or by day. But all her care, and all the skill of the faculty, availed not; the idiot died.

From that hour a change not more striking than alarming occurred in her whole deportment. Hitherto, she had never seemed to forget that she once filled a station in society above that which she filled then; and her dress was always such as it might have been had she continued to fill that station. Her manner, too, though strongly tinctured with melancholy, partook in no degree of fierceness or desperation; the medical gentleman who visited her son, gentle in the extreme, But now she was an altered women. She desired that a grave might be dug for her boy in a spot as far removed from other graves as possible; and gave particular directions, that when she followed, her corpse should be laid beside his. She even attended his funeral, and listened to the service from beginning to end without shedding a tear. Nor was she ever seen to weep after. A full year she inhabited the cottage alone, having dismissed her servant, and living, no one knew now. At times she might be seen in the honey-suckle bower, or leaning over the railing of the rustic fence, but she wandered not beyond the bounds of her garden; nay, had not some of the villagers occasionally visited her, fetching milk, and butter, and other necessaries for her use, she might, and in all probability she would, have perished of hunger or neglect.

One morning, the person who was most frequently in the habit of supplying her with these articles, and to whom she was generally indebted for the lighting of her fire, arrived as usual at the door, and knocked for admittance. No notice being taken of the signal, she lifted the latch, but the door was fastened. On looking up, she saw, likewise, that the shutters remained closed, and as she readily confessed, her heart misgave her. She knocked again, however, more loudly, and called the lady by her assumed name, but all to no purpose. Her fears having now obtained complete mastery over her, she hurried back to the village, and communicated the state of the case to her neighbours. Upon this it was determined to force the door, in case a renewed effort to make themselves heard should fail; and the constable was accordingly summoned to form one of the party, by whom that service should be performed. Nor was the last resource unheeded. Having knocked and hallooed to no purpose for a considerable length of time, the door was at length burst open, and the villagers, with the constable at their head, rushed into the house. On the lower flat, all things remained in the order in which she had evidently left them on the night before. The next thing to be done was to search the upper story, which was immediately set about; and the very first step taken in the persecution of that search, brought the truth to light. The ill-fated lady hung suspended by the neck from a beam in the roof of her apartment.

Thus died Eliza Montague, once the brightest ornament of a fasionable circle; the adored child of a doating father, and the no less beloved wife of an affectionate husband; but the victim of an injudicious education false friends, and a wayward and currupted heart. The verdict pronounced upon her was, as the state of the case required, insanity; and she was laid, unlamented and unnoticed, in the humble grave marked out by her herself, beside her idiot boy.

MISCELLANEA.

A spirited individual in the mercantile line, who has issued a circular letter, accompanied with a map of Portsmouth-harbour and Spithead and has sent it to all the foreign anchorages, points out the decided superiority of Spithead as a resort for English and foreign merchant ships, over any anchorage in the Channel, as a point where the readiest communication can be had with London, where assistance and supplies can be furnished in the largest proportion, and where the greatest safety is afforded to shipping in severe weather,

On Monday night Samuel Lawless, a constable of the metropolitan police, found a small coffin lying on the steps of an untenanted house, No. 5, Spanish-place, Manchester square. He took it to the watchouse, and it was found to contain the body of a male child. It was removed to the workhouse, and Wednesday evening, at 5 o'clock, an inquisition was taken at the Buffalo's Head, in the New-road, before Mr. Stirling, coroner for Middlesex, respecting it. The body had been examined by Mr. Theophilus Pearce, a surgeon of Marylebone Infirmary. He found it full grown: the usual measures had been taken at its birth to preserve life. He thinks it lived about a week; there were no marks of violence upon it, was very much emaciated through want or disease, and in a high state of decomposition. The jury returned a verdict that they believed the child died a natural death, but that its body had been indecently exposed by some person unknown.

The following distressing and fatal accident happened on Monday se'night, to Hunter Cambridge, son of Mr. John Cambridge, Hartlepool, Boat-builder and innkeeper, Having gone out alone in a small coble for the purpose of shooting sea-fowl, he was observed, when behind Hartlepool Pier, to stand up and fire, and immediately to fall backward on the stern part of the coble, and the boat having heeled, he slipped into the water; and it darting from him, he was carried by the ebbing tide farther into the sea. In this unfortunate predicament the young man swam after the coble; but being unable to reach it, he turned towards the shore, and was within forty yards of the projecting rocks, when, being encumbered with his heavy shot belt, and probably benumbed with cold, he sunk exhausted, and perished in sight of his afflicted father and four or five other persons, who [illegible] unable to render any assistance. [illegible] October. (Hear.) [illegible] and about six hours [illegible] was a fine [illegible] the whole of this day [illegible] *Edinburgh* [illegible] dup[illegible] [illegible]ence of being *ad valor*[illegible] [illegible] in fact, th[illegible] [illegible]s irritation [illegible] cause of cough, th[illegible] which have also the great[illegible] incapable o doing mischief, which [illegible]e said of the advertised remedies that contain essential oils balsams, or opium. Two Lettuce Lozenges dissolved gradually in the mouth and swallowed will effect more in allaying cough, promoting expectoration, and abating fever, than several does of the usual cough medicines." These Lozenges, made by the direction of Professor Duncan, may be obtained (with full instructions for their use) at the Medical Hall, 170, Piccadilly, where may also be produced, the Camphorated Ipecacuan Lozenge, so much recommended by Dr. Millet for asthma and difficulty of breathing.

The liberality of Lord Dacre is too well known in the county of Herts to need comment; and we have the gratification of announcing another act of beneficence to the many already recorded of this distinguished nobleman, who not only postponed his audit beyond the accustomed period, but intimated his intention to meet the general distress by returning 25 per cent. to his tenants in Herefordshire. This intention has been fully carried into effect, and has been received with that good feeling which should always subsist between landlord and tenant; evincing on the part of the latter the high estimation in which this amiable nobleman is held by a grateful tenantry. At the late audit, at Kimpton, when his Lordship's health was drank, one of the principal tenants after adverting to the great kindness of his Lordship, proposed that the tenants in testimony of their gratitude and regard, should request his Lordship's acceptance of a piece of plate. The proposal was hailed by acclamations, and a liberal sum, amounting to upwards of 60*l*., was instantly subscribed for the purpore of carrying their intentions into effect. His Lordship has since addressed the following letter to his agent, dated "the Hoo, Feb. 1, 1830," declining in the most handsome terms the proposed compliment:—"Dear Mr. Hill—As I am in the act of leaving this country, I have not an opportunity of expressing in person to my tenants in this neighbourhood, the same [illegible] which I entertain of their consideration, I must therefore beg of you to convey my impression to them. I duly estimate the testimony of their regard, and I am gratified at perceiving that they are aware of the interest which I constantly take in their welfare. I must, however, decline the proposed honour, and refuse to myself, in the present moment, the pleasure which, in other times, I should have derived from so costly a testimony of their gratitude and approbation. In making such abatement of rents as I thought necessary to mitigate the lamentable distress of the times, I have done nothing more than an act of justice, and I am happy to perceive that my intentions have been so favourable appreciated. I am yours, sincerely,

County Chronicle. "DACRE."

It is a fact not undeserving of observation, that last Saturday, the day on which the meeting was held at Leeds to petition Parliament for the opening of the trade to India and China a considerable portion of the cloth bought in the Leeds Cloth-hall was for the China markets, to be sent not by British subjects or in British ships, but by foreigners and by foreign shipping, to that market. The Leeds petition to the two houses of Parliament has been placed in the vestibule of the Commercial Buildings during the present week, and it contained the names of almost all the principal merchants and manufacturers. The intention of the committee is to despatch the petitions to London in the evening of this day, and it is probable that they will be presented to Parliament early in the ensuing week.—*Leeds Mercury.*

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION.—The following letter, addressed to Henry Denehy, Esq., was read at the late meeting in Dungarvan;—

"Lismore Castle, Jan. 19, 1830.

"Dear Sir,—I have no hesitation in stating to you in writing that of which I last evening assured you verbally, that the Duke of Devonshire himself remains neutar in the present contest, leaving the election to the free and umbiassed choice of the freeholders including in the number his own tenants. This I shall take measures to make known to the whole of his Grace's tenants who have votes. I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant, "W. S. CURREY."

The marriage between Lord Edward Thynne and Miss Mellish will take place within a month. The Bride has, at present, but three thousand a-year: she is, however, in the immediate entail of twelve thousand.—*Evening Paper.*

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